



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

1921 *Supplement to Barnes' Federal Code*. Edited by Uriah Barnes. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1920. pp. xxiii, 503. \$5.00.

So momentous was the mass of federal legislation enacted during the years 1919 and 1920 that the necessity for an early compilation of these statutes was soon recognized. The result was the publication of this Supplement to Barnes' Federal Code less than two years after the original work appeared. The Code itself represents an eminently successful attempt to combine in a single, handy volume *all* the existing federal statutes down through the year 1918. The official sources of the federal laws are appallingly scattered and unsystematized: the first edition in 1875 of the Revised Statutes, the second edition in 1878 (by Act of Congress legal evidence of the laws therein contained), and the supplements in 1891 and 1901 constitute the only official compilations. For the federal laws enacted since 1901 reference must be had to the Statutes at Large, the Session Laws, and the Slip Laws. Consequently, it can readily be seen that a complete manual of the federal laws such as Barnes' Code was highly welcome to the legal profession. Careful, logical, well-executed classification of the law according to subject-matter, enhanced by a comprehensive general index, gives Barnes' Code a value which is widely recognized. The Supplement follows closely the plan of the original work, having the characteristic parallel reference tables, and a clear, accurate index. The federal legislation of the period covered by the Supplement, dealing as it does with taxation, prohibition, transportation, trade, commerce, and a multitude of other matters, is so broad in scope that the Supplement, or a similar volume, would seem to be well nigh indispensable to every active attorney.

A. H. F.

*The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers*. By Jesse S. Robinson. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920. pp. viii, 166.

This volume is one of a series of excellent studies in the history, organization and practice of American trade unionism published under the direction of the Department of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins University. Professor Robinson selects for intensive study the experience of union labor in a great industry where, despite bitter struggle, the efforts to organize the workers have largely failed. He traces the history of the Amalgamated Association from its organization in 1876, back to the origins of the various craft unions of which it was composed, and forward through its stormy career to the year 1916. The strength of the union has, on the whole, declined; the reasons for this decline and the effect of strikes and other labor struggles upon the union's membership are disclosed in the narrative.

The best part of the monograph is its study of union policy. Aside from its benefit features, a strictly non-economic program described in detail by the writer, the union's activities have been devoted primarily to obtaining for its members "a fair remuneration for their labor." This has given rise to a group of policies, some justified on economic grounds, other anti-social in their effects, whose key-stone is the Standard Rate. Difficult to establish in these industries because of the piece-work basis of pay and the widely varying local conditions, the standard rate has been consistently demanded in the trade agreements of the union and, to a large degree, demanded successfully. The concept of a fair remuneration implies a definition of the working day; the union has been continuously successful in its efforts to shorten the hours of labor in this industry, formerly notorious for its excessively long workday. These gains, justified in themselves, have been won by means worthy of praise, by bargain rather than by violence. But the Association has not been free from policies of a nature injurious to social welfare; restriction of output, opposition to labor-saving machinery and, to a smaller extent, monopolistic limitation of membership—

policies familiarly known as the fallacies of unionism—have received the sanction of the Association or of its member unions. These are described as fully and dispassionately as are the more creditable elements of the union's program. A thorough study of the much disputed weapon of collective bargaining concludes the volume.

On the whole the monograph merits praise. The presentation is descriptive and factual rather than interpretative; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions and to choose his own position in regard to the union movement. But he is aided toward a sound judgment by an accumulation of authoritative evidence clearly presented.

E. S. FURNISS.

Yale University.

*Liquor Prohibition.* By Archibald Douglass Dabney. The Michie Co., Charlottesville, 1920. pp. lvi, 477.

A legal historian will some day write his name on the tablets of fame by tracing, with due regard to the social, economic, and political background, the remarkable way in which prohibition became part of our organic law. He will also show how far reaching was the effect of the 18th Amendment in rooting up and casting aside settled principles of law deemed to mark the frontier beyond which government might not go in taking private property or in ordering the habits of citizens.

The author of *Liquor Prohibition*, however, narrows the scope of his work to a mere collation of decisions construing prohibition statutes arranged as logically as possible, with reference to the National Prohibition Act (commonly known as the Volstead Act), which was enacted for the purpose of enforcing under Title I, War Time Prohibition, and under Title II, the 18th Amendment. The author has taken the sections of the Act in sequence, and has cited such cases under each as he deemed applicable and pertinent. He has not attempted to analyze the statute or to group the provisions of the Act with regard to the subject-matter of the sections and their inter-relations. The omission of any reference to *Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries Co.* (Dec. 19, 1919) 251 U. S. 264, 40 Sup. Ct. 141, or *Ruppert v. Caffey* (Jan. 5, 1920) 251 U. S. 264, 40 Sup. Ct. 141, is persuasive of the fact that the book was unduly hastened to completion. The foregoing cases are decisive of many of the vital aspects of the Volstead Act, and unless the practicing lawyer is familiar with them and with other cases later decided, he cannot possibly have any adequate idea of the scope and limitations of the Act.

This lack is not made up by the copious citation of state decisions not pertinent to the Volstead Act, however helpful they might have been in dealing with the statutes of the several states enacted prior thereto. The usefulness of the book is further impaired by the author's failure to include an analytical table of contents. A collation of decided cases involves a critical comparison of the cases, to the end that discrepancies or agreement may be disclosed and analyzed. The omission of a proper table of contents compels the reader to rely solely upon the index if he would find citations on subjects with which he must deal in his practice or in his study of the law.

Here, too, the book seems defective. More than 2,000 cases are cited, and the author has tried to refer to the subject-matter to these cases in an index of less than ten pages. It is noteworthy that in an index which deals with such heads as Vinegar and Tickets, space was not found for Police Power, the proper exercise of which, since time out of mind, has been the basis upon which the vast bulk of prohibition legislation has been upheld by the courts.